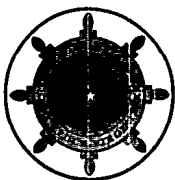


INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM



NAVAL BASE,
NORFOLK

ATLANTIC DIVISION,
NAVAL FACILITIES
ENGINEERING COMMAND



FACT SHEET

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Defense (DOD) began investigating past hazardous and toxic materials storage and disposal activities at military installations under what is now called the DOD Installation Restoration (IR) Program. The mission of the program is to identify and clean up contamination resulting from past use and disposal practices for protection of human health and the environment.

CERCLA

In 1980, Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) to investigate and clean up problems resulting from past, formerly accepted, hazardous waste management practices. CERCLA, also known as Superfund, delegated specified responsibilities and authorities to the DOD. In 1986, Congress passed the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The Navy's IR Program meets the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) standards set forth in these laws. The DOD set up a separate, Congress-appropriated account called the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) to fund studies and cleanups at military installations.

BACKGROUND

Naval Base, Norfolk was officially commissioned on October 12, 1917 as the Hampton Roads Naval Operating Base (NOB). The base was expanded and joined by the Naval Air Station and the Naval Supply Station in addition to several other major commands. The Naval complex has grown to over 4,553 acres and is now known as Naval Base, Norfolk (NBN).

IMPLEMENTATION

NBN has been actively studying sites at the complex

under the IR Program since 1983. The Initial Assessment Study (IAS) identified 18 possible areas of concern where past disposal may have created environmental problems. Only six sites were recommended for further investigation. The twelve other sites were found not to pose a threat to human health or the environment and were recommended for EPA's "No Further Action Required" status.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS AND CURRENT STATUS

In recent years, two sites have been remediated and four sites have been added to the IR Program. The sites currently being cleaned up or under study at the NBN follow.

Camp Allen Landfill (Site 1) *

Landfilling operations were conducted from the early 1940s to 1975 at the Camp Allen Landfill. Currently, the Remedial Investigation (RI)/Feasibility Study (FS) has been finalized and the Remedial Design phase is beginning. Cleanup actions are scheduled to begin in the winter of 1994.

NM Slag Pile (Site 2)

The NM Slag Pile covers approximately 2 acres and is composed mainly of slag from aluminum smelting operations that occurred in the 1950s and 1960s. An RI/FS is scheduled.

Q Area Drum Storage (Site 3)

Q Area Drum Storage is an area where in the past, drums were temporarily stored. The RI/FS was recently completed for this site.

Pesticide Disposal Site (Site 5)

The Pesticide Disposal site is a drain which received pesticide rinse water from the former pest control shop. Currently, an RI/FS is planned.

* Site numbers are not sequential and are based on original numbers assigned in the IAS. Only 8 sites currently require cleanup.

CD Landfill (Site 6)

The CD Landfill was used for the disposal of sand-blasting and construction waste from 1974 to 1982. It is currently undergoing an RI/FS.

Building LP-20 (Site 20)

There is a possibility that jet fuels and cleaning solvents have been released through the storage areas and floor drains of Building LP-20. Currently, an RI/FS is planned.

PCB Waste Work Area (Site 21)

Possible PCB oil may have been released from Building W316 PCB Waste Work Area. Currently, a Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection is planned.

Camp Allen Salvage Yard (Site 22)

The Camp Allen Salvage Yard has operated as a salvage/recycling operation since the 1940s. Currently, an RI/FS is planned.

SUCCESSFUL CLEANUPS

Transformer Storage Area (Site 4)

At the Transformer Storage Area, new and out-of-service transformers were stored from the 1940s to 1978. Reportedly, transformer oil was drained onto the ground from out-of-service units. The contaminated soil was excavated and disposed off-site.

V60/V90 (Site 19)

A 1986 fire caused a PCB transformer to rupture. The entire Building V60/V90 was demolished and the debris was disposed off-site. The site was backfilled with clean fill, regraded and seeded.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS AT NBN

Commander, NBN has been conducting a very proactive community relations program at the Base. The command has worked closely with the neighboring communities, providing presentations at civic club meetings and conducting door-to-door visits to the surrounding Navy housing areas. The command has worked to keep residents informed regarding various field activities, including sampling near the residential areas.

NBN established a Technical Review Committee (TRC). In addition to Navy representatives, the committee consists of state and federal regulators, representatives from the City of Norfolk, and community representatives. The TRC will be converting to a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) to provide expanded public participation in the installation restoration process. The RAB will allow individuals from the community to have an interactive exchange of information regarding the environmental issues at NBN.

The Navy interviewed community members and published a Community Relations Plan (CRP) in May 1993 to apprise the public of environmental actions being conducted at NBN under the IR Program. The CRP and other IR Program documents are available for review at the Larchmont and Mary Pretlow branches of the City of Norfolk Public Library system and at the Naval Station Library at Building C-9. Additionally, the Administrative Record is available at the Kirn Memorial Library on City Hall Avenue.

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